

Parry's Wallaby (*Macropus porryi*)
 Pygmy Flying Phalanger (*Acrobates pygmaeus*)
 Short-headed Flying Phalanger (*Petaurus breviceps*)
 Greater Flying Phalanger (*Petauroides volans*)
 Ringtail Possum (*Pseudochirus laniginosus*)
 Silvey Grey Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)
 Koala (*Phascolarctus cinereus*)
 Short-nosed Bandicoot (*Isoodon obcsulus*)
 Brush-tailed Phascogala (*Phascogale penicillata*)
 Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*)
 Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*)

Also the introduced Fox, Hare, and Domestic Cat. A small Wallaby of the Pademelon type, a Kangaroo Rat, and Native Cat (*Dasyurus*) remain for the present unidentified.

A NEW GENUS OF QUEENSLAND CHALCIDOIDEA.

By the Late A. A. Girault, B.Sc.

The following new genus of Chalcidoidea (*Hymenoptera*) is near a number of relatives of *Isodromoides* and so forth; and was reared, or rather collected from a borer-infested tree of Acacia, December 5, 1939. Indooroopilly, type. Two more females were taken at 3.30 p.m., Dec. 22, 1939. The second female was a bit larger than the type; the third smaller than it.

Pseudencyrtella has the scape over the elypeus, the club solid, six joints of the funicle, the marginal vein longer to *Isodromoides* but the venation is different, the postmarginal and the marginal veins subequal, the stigmal longer than the postmarginal. The frons is moderately wide. Much exceeding the minute type of *Anagyrus hegeli* and *Kakooburra fera*; and exceeding the moderate sized type of *Hexencyrtus fumosipennis* (which is over twice longer than the *hegeli*, and equals the type *Paracedella giorgioniei*. . . .

The species is about a third larger than the type of *isodromoides triangularis*; and somewhat larger than the specimens of *Paranusia longiscapus* which are stouter than the *Isodromoides* and about half the length of specimens of *Eupelmus blattidifurax*. *Austroencyrtus* has the scape much extended above the vertex, the ovipositor long. *Zamenhofella* new genus.

Two rows of fine punctures extend along the frons to the semi-circular serobicular arch (the latter extending not half-way up the eyes) behind the lateral ocelli; on the lower face (but not on the genae, the euture present) umbilicately punctate. The antennae are a bit below the eyes, the latter exceeding the cheeks distinctly and naked; lateral ocelli at the eyes or nearly, more apart than close to the cephalic, the frons moderately wide. A long earina between the antennae.

Head somewhat longer than wide. Marginal vein twice longer than wide (over), shorter than the rather long postmarginal vein or subequal; the stigmal longest, a third longer, with a long (a bit) curved neck, much exceeding the curved stigma which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ longer than wide and gradual. Palpi 4-3-jointed, No. 2 of the labial and No. 3 of the maxillary much shortest. Mandibles 3-dentate, teeth Nos. 2 and 3 paired. Ovipositor somewhat extruded, free; 4-5 lines of cilia proximad of the hairless line, grouped into two parts more or less from cephalad.
Zamenhofella voltai new species.

Dark aeneous green, the wings clear, the venation yellow-brown; the following part of the legs red-brown—the middle legs except the coxae, all the knees widely, all the tarsi except joint No. 5. A colourless break is at the apex of the submarginal vein. The first funicle segment exceeding the pedicel, over four times longer than wide, equal to funicle joint No. 2. Joint No. 6 of the funicle shortest, over twice longer than wide, shorter than the club, the latter equal to the pedicel, the funicle closely hairy. Joint No. 3 of the maxillary palpus, No. 2 of the labial shortest; No. 4 of the outer palpus, much the longest of all (both palpi). Scutum, scutellum pilose from minute punctures. Scape slender, ventrad a linear exfoliation all along.

Discal ciliation of the fore wing very fine and dense (both wings), the posterior wing with 26 lines of cilia, blunt at apex. Metatarsis three times longer than wide, longest but not half of the tarsus length (leg No. 3). Tibial spur stout and long (leg No. 2). Submarginal bristles slender and long. Distal part of the two groups of discal cilia proximad of the hairless line, 2 lines; 4-5 lines of ordinary cilia (as in the main ciliation), in the costal cell but only one is distad (cephalic margin) for a long distance. Proximal cilia of the hairless line much

exceeding the main ciliation but smaller than the submarginal bristles.

Dedication to Count Volta of electricity fame.

Type a single female in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

BOOK REVIEW.

"Elementary Dietetics for the Student of Domestic Science and the Housewife." By George Zephirin Dupain, Sydney, Geo. B. Philip & Son, 128 pp. Price, 2/- (school edition), 3/- (library edition).

The author is an associate of the Australian Chemical Institute, and explains in an easy way some of the results of modern research into the value of different foods. In a diet which is well balanced, says the author, there will be found proportionate amounts of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, vitamins and water. He does not make the mistake of allowing himself to become obsessed by one factor, but looks at all constituents of food in their proper proportion. Directions are given for simple chemical tests that can be carried out in the home, and these are followed by the relative values of the different methods of cooking and the best means of treating different foods. The book contains a lot of miscellaneous information, especially in the chemical side not usually obtainable in so condensed a space in a popular book and only usually obtainable by searching through many volumes and pamphlets.

NOTES ON THE CRETACEOUS DEEP SEA DEPOSITS OF ENGLAND AND THE SHALLOW SEA DEPOSITS OF THE LIBYAN DESERT.

By G. K. Jackson (on active service)

To the average Queensland naturalist, geological deposits of the Cretaceous Age, the last age of the Mesozoic era, are a well-known and carefully studied feature of our State. The vast area of the artesian basin, known to geologists as the site of "The Great Cretaceous Sea of Queensland," has always been, and always will be a vast encyclopedia of knowledge. In it we may turn back the pages of the past, and see life replaced by inorganic deposits in the petrified sea bed of another age.

I chose the two areas under consideration not merely because I have had the opportunity of studying both, but rather in view of the fact that they are so vastly different. Both